



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Conclusions: It seems apparent from observations covering nearly the entire range of the animal, that *Ambystoma opacum* breeds in the fall. Fertilization is internal, takes place on land, and there is presumably a copulation. The eggs are separate from each other, and are laid in hollows in the ground excavated by the mother, who remains with the eggs, lying on top of them. The nests are in places such that they will be flooded during the winter. The eggs can stand a long desiccation and such eggs hatch almost immediately upon being put into water. The new born larvae have balancers and forelimbs. The larvae transform in the following spring at a length of about 3 inches.

EMMETT R. DUNN,
Northampton, Mass.

DIADOPHIS AMABILIS IN MISSOURI.

Cope recognized four forms of *Diadophis amabilis* distinguished by coloration. The specimen under consideration conformed in every way to the variety *Diadophis amabilis amabilis*. Cope listed his specimens of this variety as collected in California and Louisiana, while he gave the probable distribution of the species as Pacific, Central or Sonoran.

Ditmars recognizes only one variety, *pulchellus*, which inhabits Oregon and California. He gives the distribution of *Diadophis amabilis* as Texas westward to the Pacific, northward to Washington, and Sonora, Mexico.

It is interesting then that this species was found in Macon, Missouri, October 4, 1916, coiled near the roots of some matted grass. It measured 24 centimeters in length and had the vivid coloration of a young snake. The scales were arranged in 15 rows and superior labials numbered 7. The dark spots on the orange of the ventral surface were irregularly

placed thus distinguishing it from *Diadophis punctatus* and the circlet of color about the neck and the underside of the tail were a brilliant coral red.

G. VAN WAGENEN,
Iowa City, Iowa.